

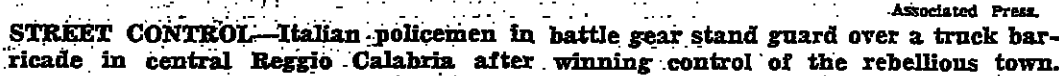
Austria	6	3	Libya	9	Plastic
Belgium	10	B.F.	Luxembourg	10	L.P.
Eire (Inc. tax)	1	1	Greece	1	1
France	1.2	D.K.R.	Netherlands	0.85	Fine
Germany	1.00	F.	Nigeria	2	N.
Greatest Britain	5.90	D.M.	Norway	1.75	N.K.
Greece	1	1/4	Portugal	6	E.S.
India	8	Dir.	Spain	15	Plastic
Iran	R.	2.5	Sweden	1	S.K.R.
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Japan	1.51	0	Turkey	4.25	T.1
Lebanon	75	P.	U.S. Military	30.10	30.10
			Yugoslavia	2.00	D.

Established 1887

Riad Assails Aid to Israel

Egypt and Jordan accepted commitments to make peace with Israel, and Israel for the first time accepted the principle of troop withdrawal. The U.S. initiative also

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Strife Continues in Calabria Despite Warning by Colombo

the French press has been hard on the government since Sunday's ambush of the French soldiers by rebellious Touboi, Moslem tribesmen of Northern Chad who oppose the federal government.

One newspaper pointed out that the 11 deaths represented close to 10 percent of the 1500-man French expeditionary force in Chad, a huge loss for one day.

Mr. Hamon denied that French operations had been directed against political rebels. Calling the rebels "bandits," Mr. Hamon said it was an interior matter. "We were asked by the Chad government to establish the interior order," he said.

France to Withdraw Troops In Chad Sometime in 1971

Marshal Majali was appointed just before last month's fighting between King Hussein's army and Palestinian guerrillas.

The announcement came in a royal decree which also appointed Premier Ahmed Toukan as military governor-general.

100% of Vote ent to Rule

Under the constitution, the president is empowered to appoint and dismiss one or more vice-presidents, a premier, deputy premiers and ministers.

There has been persistent speculation that Mr. Sadat will name Gomaa as premier.

Canada Invokes War Act In Hunt for Kidnappers

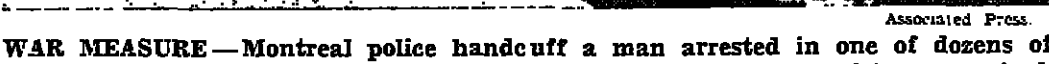
Police Seize Suspects as Troops Move

kidnapping. The extraordinary powers would be withdrawn as soon as the violence and threats of violence ceased. Mr. Trudeau added.

In outlawing the FLQ, the regulations describe the organization as a group advocating use of force to change the government and reacting to serious crimes including kidnapping, the threat of murder and kidnapping.

Under the regulations, suspects can be arrested and detained without bail for up to 90 days and evidence is given the right to enter a search without a warrant any

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Soviet Workers Back UAW Strike

Ohio Jury Instructions
National Guard

Dublin Orders Tough Curbs On Pay, Prices to Halt Spiral

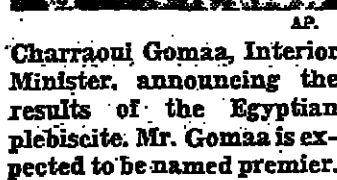
Acts 25, Clears in Kent U. Riot

Ohio Jury Indicts 25, Clears National Guard in Kent U. Riot

The names of those indicted were released. However, no National Guardsman was among those indicted by the jury. Authorities said the jury apparently reflected attitudes toward the Vietnam War. The jury consisted of 12 men and 10 women, mostly white, middle-aged, and middle-class. The jury was selected from a list of 1,000 names drawn from the 1960 census. The jury was selected from a list of 1,000 names drawn from the 1960 census. The jury was selected from a list of 1,000 names drawn from the 1960 census.

Egypt Sent Palestine Troops To Jordan During War

Nasser also told Mr. Arafat that he sent a letter to Moscow asking for Russian pressure on the United



Eisenhower's Estate Totals \$2,870,004

After costs of administration and debts outstanding, the estate totaled \$2,730,013, the return showed.

The return listed \$1,547,809 in assets held in trust by the Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., and his son, John S.D. Eisenhower, now ambassador to Belgium.

General Left All To Widow, Son

Royalties earned on publications with Doubleday and Company accounted for \$519,434. Intangible personal property totaled \$361,793, largely in bank accounts, securities and notes.

Tangible property was worth \$211,894, consisting largely of cattle, farm equipment, homes and office furniture. These were left to his widow, Mamie. The remainder of the estate will go into trust for her and his son.

The return showed \$329,071 as the former president's share of the interest on his Gettysburg farm property, Gen.

Eisenhower gave the farm to the United States in 1967 but continued to live there under special arrangements.

Under terms of the will executed May 25, 1965, Gen. Eisenhower bequeathed his papers and documentary material to the United States for deposit in the Eisenhower Presidential Library, Abilene, Kan.

Total gifts made by the general in the two years before his death amounted to \$138,175, the return showed, and went to his family, the library, Gettysburg College, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, St. Lawrence University, Eisenhower College and Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.

An 'Understanding' Is Sought

U.S. Would Not Press Hanoi To Admit Its Troops Are South

By Stephens Broening

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—The United States will not require that North Vietnam publicly admit it has troops in South Vietnam as long as Hanoi pulls out its forces as part of a general settlement.

This is the meaning of President Nixon's omission of the demand for "mutual withdrawal" in his Oct. 7 peace plan.

Ranking allied sources said the United States would accept a private "understanding" from the North Vietnamese that their units would be removed from the south.

U.S. Says Reds Thrust More Troops South

By Robert C. Tott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Infiltration of troops from North Vietnam into South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia increased significantly in recent weeks, American officials said yesterday.

Even as the Communists at the Paris peace talks were presenting their eight-point negotiating plan last month, the number of men moving southward was rising considerably above the comparable post-monsoon period last year, it was said.

U.S. officials are watching the situation closely but are not yet particularly anxious about the movement for several reasons.

The 1969 infiltration rate was unusually low and comparison might exaggerate the present rate. The total number of North Vietnamese who trudged south last year was about 115,000, for example, compared to 250,000 in 1968.

50,000 Counted

In the first seven months of this year, about 50,000 troops moved southward, which suggests the yearly total will not differ much, and may be appreciably less than the 1969 total.

Moreover, as presently discerned, the primary aim of the infiltrators appears to be consolidation of the large contiguous Communist enclaves that cover south Laos, northeastern Cambodia and border highland regions in South Vietnam.

No major Communist offensive in South Vietnam was foreseen, although intensified Communist attacks in Cambodia were expected, it was said.

On the diplomatic front, State Department officials sensed possible flexibility in Hanoi's "categorical" rejection Wednesday of President Nixon's latest peace proposal.

But they were inclined to credit the favorable attitudes of some East European Communist nations toward the Nixon offer for putting pressure on Hanoi to temper its rejection somewhat. Only time and possibly secret talks in Paris will tell how serious Hanoi is about substantive negotiations, it was said.

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Saturation Raids of Ho Trail By B-52s Go Into 2d Week

SAIGON, Oct. 16 (AP)—B-52 bombers smothered the Ho Chi Minh Trail with bombs again today to begin a second week of saturation raids against the North Vietnamese supply line.

About 30 of the Thailand-based bombers—virtually all the operational B-52 fleet in the war zone—pounded jungle-covered trails and transfer points in the Laos panhandle for an eighth straight day.

As on previous days, no B-52 missions were flown against South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Dry Season's Fresh

The sustained bombing in Laos is aimed at smothering the dry season push by North Vietnam to move war materials to its troops in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

There was fresh evidence also that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were reinfiltrating into their former sanctuaries in eastern and southeastern Cambodia.

South Vietnamese forces clashed for the sixth time in a week yesterday with North Vietnamese units along the Cambodian border.

The clash, just inside Cambodia and about 75 miles northwest of Saigon, was little more than a

as American withdrawal was contemplated.

The 1968 bomb-halt agreement was cited as a precedent. Though they demanded an "unconditional" halt to U.S. bombing of their country, the North Vietnamese did in fact make counterparty concessions.

U.S. negotiators at the time told the North Vietnamese that air raids would stop, but that the United States "understood" that Communist forces would cease rocket attacks on South Vietnamese cities and lower the level of combat in the south.

The North Vietnamese never formally agreed, but U.S. officials point to subsequent history as proof that the "understanding" has worked.

Same Mechanism

The same kind of mechanism is envisaged for the key issue of troop withdrawals, which Hanoi sees with a special point of view.

According to the North Vietnamese, the United States is the aggressor in Vietnam and must unconditionally withdraw its troops. Though Hanoi's peace talks delegate, Xuan Thuy, denies his country has units in the south, he claims the right of self-defense for all Vietnamese. For him, the long-standing U.S. proposal for mutual withdrawal—matched North Vietnamese and American pullouts—"puts the aggressor and the victim of aggression on the same footing" and is "unacceptable."

Mr. Nixon skirted this dilemma in his 5-point proposal, leaving open a possibility for serious negotiation on this issue if North Vietnam was interested, sources said.

But the "firm, thorough and categorical rejection" of the Nixon peace plan by the Vietnamese Communists at yesterday's session of the talks appeared to postpone once again the beginning of real negotiations on troop withdrawals or any other point.

The force with which North Vietnam and the Viet Cong rejected the Nixon plan pressed allied diplomats, who felt the North Vietnamese may have harmed their own cause.

Their out-of-hand dismissal of the program as "absurd" and "a maneuver" to continue "the aggression against the Vietnamese people" seemed bound to alienate those Americans who have been willing to give the Viet Cong the benefit of the doubt in any moral evaluation, the sources said.

They said the President's plan had attracted the support of many of the public figures in the United States who formerly had been numbered among the dissidents on America's Indochina policy and were, in Hanoi's view, counters in the battle for American public opinion.

North Vietnam, it was stressed, was not asked to accept the Nixon plan, only negotiate on the basis of it, which would commit it to nothing. The sources said it was too early to tell whether Hanoi had definitely decided against a negotiated settlement. It was emphasized that the Nixon plan will remain on the conference table.

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WAR SOUVENIR—Frankfurt officials look down on a little reminder of darker days, a 1,000-pound bomb dropped by the U.S. Air Force, which stayed embedded in the ground for at least 25 years, primed and dangerous. The bomb was just discovered during excavation work for the construction of a new hotel and defused in 20 tension-filled minutes during which all traffic was halted and nearby buildings evacuated.

Ruling Perils My Lai Trial Of 17 Soldiers

By William Greider

PORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The Army's prosecution of 17 officers and enlisted men in the alleged massacre at My Lai was damaged, perhaps substantially, yesterday by a military court ruling and an action of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.

A military judge stunted the prosecution as he ruled yesterday that four prosecution witnesses would not be permitted to testify against Sgt. David Mitchell, the first up for trial, unless the House committee in Washington agreed to provide defense lawyers with transcripts of their questioning of these witnesses.

Potentially, if that ruling serves as a precedent for the other My Lai cases, it could eliminate dozens of witnesses, all of whom were called before the special House subcommittee that held private hearings earlier this year. These witnesses include soldiers and former soldiers who saw what happened at My Lai hamlet on March 16, 1968, when scores of Vietnamese civilians were killed, as well as witnesses familiar with the alleged cover-up of the incident afterward by high Army officials.

Surprised by Attitude

Col. George Robinson, the presiding judge in the Mitchell trial, said that he was "surprised at the attitude" of the House subcommittee, which interviewed 152 witnesses—particularly because the subcommittee's own report, published in July, disclosed selected portions of the testimony.

The judge pointed out that when Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor asked the subcommittee for the transcripts in February, the House committee was warned that the charges against those involved in the My Lai incident may be dismissed if the committee refused.

Nevertheless, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, the ranking member on the Armed Services Committee and chairman of the subcommittee, refused again yesterday to release the documents.

"The only way I would release the testimony was if I was instructed to do so by the Congress," Rep. Hebert said. Since Congress is in recess until Nov. 13, the four witnesses is likely to be available in time for the Mitchell trial, which is supposed to resume Monday.

The four witnesses include Lt. Hugh Thompson, the helicopter pilot credited with intervening to save some civilians at My Lai when he saw them being shot. Sgt. Mitchell is accused of shooting at as many as 30 unarmed and unresisting villagers with the intent of murder.

Division Pullout Set

In Saigon, it was learned that one of America's veteran infantry divisions—the "Tropic Lightning" 25th Division—is being pulled out of Vietnam soon as part of the U.S. disengagement.

Defense sources disclosed that two brigades of the 25th would be out by the Christmas season under President Nixon's newly announced cutoff of 40,000 troops by the end of this year.

Also to be withdrawn are the two remaining brigades of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division and the 5th Marine Regiment.

The new cutoff, due to be completed Dec. 31, will reduce the authorized American strength in Vietnam to about 344,000 men, the lowest level in nearly five years.

Italy Seen Ready To Recognize Peking Regime

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Italian Minister Aldo Moro told U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers today that Italy probably will recognize Communist China, diplomatic sources reported.

Mr. Moro conferred with Mr. Rogers at the Waldorf Towers for nearly an hour.

The sources said that Mr. Moro briefed Mr. Rogers on Italy's position regarding Communist China and indicated that the Rome government probably would follow Canada's recent example of establishing diplomatic relations with Peking.

The movement said Mr. Moro was interrogated for five hours Wednesday in the presence of the Moscow city prosecutor.

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VIVE LE QUEBEC LIBRE—Some of the 3,000 students who gathered in the Montreal Arena Thursday night to demonstrate their support for the Quebec Liberation Front, as armed forces moved into the city.

Canada Uses War Act in Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)

premises suspected of harboring subversive persons.

The proclamation came one hour after expiration of a deadline set by Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa for the FLQ to accept final terms—release of five prisoners and safe conduct for the kidnappers.

The FLQ had demanded the release of 23 prisoners, their safe transfer to either Cuba or Algeria, and payment of a ransom of \$500,000 in gold for the lives of the two hostages.

Mr. Lemieux, at a highly emotional press conference last night, called on the government to reconsider its offer, calling it "a mockery" of the people of Quebec and stating that his mandate as negotiator was ended in the present circumstances.

He said he was astonished at the government's decision.

"I appeal to both the Quebec and Ottawa governments to reconsider their stand immediately."

"The government cannot laugh at the Quebec people in this manner," Mr. Lemieux added.

The lawyer said he felt he was being used as a "scapegoat" by the federal and provincial governments "who set up this phony issue of preliminary negotiations only to reject all the demands after gaining some time."

He described the government's attitude as "the worst kind of demagoguery I have ever seen."

238 Detained

In early morning raids today Quebec provincial police detained 238 people in the province, including union leader Michel Chartrand, one of Mr. Lemieux's main advisers, and well-known separatist spokesman Charles Gagnon, Pierre Vallieres and Jacques Larue-Langelier.

A provincial police spokesman said 140 people had been detained in Montreal, 52 in Quebec City, 20 in Rimouski, 15 in Hull and 11 in Chicoutimi.

Warrants had been issued for more than another 100.

Since there was no mention of negotiations with the FLQ in any of the official statements issued in recent hours, it was assumed that the authorities had taken Mr. Lemieux's rejection of their final concessions last night as signifying the end of the talks.

The Canadian armed forces' airborne element was moved to St. Hubert near Montreal from Edmonton early today, prompting speculation that an operation for the release of the two hostages might be imminent.

Under the War Measures Act, the government now also has power to pass its own laws without reference to Parliament, and to order deportations and press censorship.

The government's decision does not need approval by Parliament but could be repealed by a majority vote if it is challenged by ten members.

Mr. Bourassa yesterday placed Montreal and Quebec City under the protection of federal troops to relieve the hard-pressed police.

Although Mr. Lemieux said at his press conference that the government's rejection of the six conditions set by the FLQ for the release of the hostages had "terminated" his mandate, he left the door open to resumption of negotiations by asking the authorities to reconsider their offer.

He also said he would remain at

Canadian War Powers

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (AP)—The War Measures Act invoked today by Canada gives the government these powers in times of emergency:

- Censorship and the control or suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communications.
- Arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation.
- Control of harbors, ports and territorial waters and the movements of vessels.
- Control of land, air and water transport and movements of people and their belongings.
- Control of imports, exports, production and manufacturing.
- Control, appropriation, forfeiture and disposition of property.



TO FIGHT TERROR—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arriving at his office shortly after he had announced the imposition of the War Measures Act.

the Nelson Hotel, his headquarters in the heart of the French-speaking district of Montreal, to await a reply. This was where he was arrested.

Twenty of the prisoners sought by the FLQ are at present serving sentences in provincial or federal jails and the other three are free on parole awaiting trial.

Ottawa's Role

Only the federal government in Ottawa could recommend the release of those detained for federal crimes.

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said last night in Ottawa that Premier Bourassa had conferred with Prime Minister Trudeau before making the offer to free five prisoners.

"Mr. Bourassa was speaking, of course, for the Province of Quebec, but also for both of us," Mr. Sharp added.

Mr. Sharp said the five prisoners were eligible for parole "and what Mr. Bourassa says in his statement is that he is making a strong and firm recommendation to the national parole board for the parole of those prisoners. And that is all."

The minister said the reason for offering the abductors a safe passage "is to enable the abductors to give up Mr. Cross and Mr. Laporte without endangering their own lives because presumably Mr. Cross and Mr. Laporte know who they are."

Another threatening element in the already tense situation was a reported movement among French-speaking students at Montreal University in support of the FLQ demands.

The students held meetings yesterday in support of the Front's manifesto, a document calling for

Pompidou Stays Discreet Over Quebec

PARIS, Oct. 16—France is maintaining a discreet silence on the situation in Quebec, aware that any expression of sympathy for French Canadians would only fan the flames of the rebels' discontent.

Canadian Ambassador Leo Cadieux, on leaving the Elysee Palace today, said that the case of the hostages being held by Quebec separatists had not been discussed during his 25-minute conversation with President Georges Pompidou. Mr. Cadieux presented his credentials today to the French.

Mr. Pompidou obviously does not want to encourage the separatists, despite their efforts to gain an expression of sympathy from France. Radio commentator Jean Carlier pointed out this evening that it was natural for the Quebecois to turn to France for sympathy if not help, and said that he received a call from a Quebec radio station today asking what France was going to do in the situation.

In some quarters, Gen. de Gaulle is still blamed for doing more harm than good with his "Vive le Quebec libre!" speech in Montreal three years ago.

Cordial Reception

Mr. Cadieux said today that Mr. Pompidou's reception today had been "extremely cordial and warm." He added that Franco-Canadian relations were "excellent."

Mr. Pompidou, in a brief speech, had equally warm words for Quebec and Canada. Showing that he maintained a Gaullist policy in form if not in style, he said that France still attached "a great importance to the consolidation and blossoming of French Canada." He also said that maintaining good relations with federal Canada was important to French policy.

Without mentioning Canada's recognition of Communist China this week, Mr. Pompidou noted that in international affairs both France and Canada had adopted a similar analysis of the world situation. France recognized China six years ago.

Tate Trial Costs Set at \$332,000 After 5 Months

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The five-month-old Tate murder trial has cost well over a quarter of a million dollars to date and is expected to run another two or three months, a county official said today.

County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, who keeps track of the cost for the local government, said the trial of Charles Manson and his three co-defendants has so far cost a total of \$332,661.

In a semi-monthly report, Mr. Hahn broke this down into \$100,000 for the cost of the city investigation of the slaying of actress Sharon Tate and six others last August; and \$232,661 to the county for the trial itself.

The jury alone costs \$1,500 a day because it has to be kept in a downtown hotel, sequestered from news media and under guard, Mr. Hahn said.

There was no courtroom testimony at the trial yesterday and lawyers debated the admissibility of parts of letters purportedly written by co-defendant Susan Atkins to a cellmate who testified against her.

Amid U.S. Bomb Scare

Guards to Inspect All Packages Carried Into Federal Offices

By B.D. Cohen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—Starting today, General Services Administration guards will inspect all packages, including briefcases, being carried into federal buildings, a GSA spokesman announced last night.

The order further tightens special security measures put into effect at U.S. federal buildings Monday. That order limited the number of entrances used at various facilities, and left the question of package inspection to the discretion of individual GSA guards.

The latest measure was announced after reporters from The Washington Post and Associated Press wandered unchallenged, carrying packages through several federal buildings.

Beard and Shoebox

The AP reporter, dressed conservatively but wearing a beard, carried a shabby shoebox through the Pentagon, the Capitol and several other buildings.

The Post reporter, wearing yellow bell-bottom trousers and carrying a denim jacket, orange motorcycle helmet and bulging knapsack, wandered through buildings housing the Federal Reserve Board, Justice Department, International Monetary Fund, United States Information Agency and the GSA.

The only buildings where he was challenged were the State Department and the Selective Service System national headquarters.

The tightened security measures follow bombings of several West Coast buildings within the last week and the bombing at Harvard University Wednesday.

Scattered Bomb Threats

Meanwhile, scattered bomb threats, but no bombings, were reported across the country yesterday, forcing the evacuation of hospitals in Boston, of airports in New York and St. Louis, and of a subway station in Harvard Square in Cambridge, Mass.

In the Boston area, bomb scares caused these actions: the evacuation of 1,800 patients and employees from the Veterans Administration Hospital in Brockton, 20 miles south of Boston; a police search but no evacuation of the 174-patient Cambridge City Hospital; evacuation of three Boston University buildings in the Back Bay area and the clearing of one Massachusetts Institute of Technology building in Cambridge; and the evacuation of 1,000 persons from the subway station under Harvard Square, delaying transit service for 25 minutes.

In St. Louis, Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport was closed down for 85 minutes after Frontier Airlines reported it had received a "nasty call from a man who said a bomb would go off in 40 minutes, compliments of the Weathermen." The Weathermen are an extremist faction of the Students for a Democratic Society.

SDS Denies Link

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Students for a Democratic Society disclaims any connection with the recent wave of bombings.

"We wish to make it clear that we are not the Weathermen, nor are they any part of the SDS," the organization said in its first statement since the bombings began early this year.

Thief Runs Into Fastest Gun in U.S. Restaurants

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 16 (UPI).—Leroy Taylor gave a would-be bandit a quick-draw demonstration but said, "I just didn't have the heart to shoot him."

Mr. Taylor, who claims a best time for a draw of 12/100ths of a second, was alone in his restaurant when a youth entered and demanded money.

After handing over \$10, Mr. Taylor whipped out a pistol from under his apron and fired three times into a wall next to the youth.

Pointing to the bullet holes, Mr. Taylor said: "Two are where your stomach would be and one is where your heart would be." The youth, still holding a gun, dropped the money and fled.

Justice Dept.: Death Penalty Not Barred by Constitution

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—The Justice Department told the Supreme Court yesterday it saw "no constitutional reason" against carrying out the death penalty in two key cases challenging capital punishment.

In a 150-page brief, the federal government gave its support to the way the death penalty is currently meted out in all but a quarter of the states and cast a further cloud over the fate of about 550 condemned prisoners.

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold, who filed the brief as a "friend of the court" at the court's request, said he saw nothing unconstitutional about the widespread practice of giving juries the widest discretion to make the life-or-death decision without special guidelines created by courts or legislatures.

Mr. Griswold also defended the right of states to hold a single trial in which the jury determines both guilt and punishment, rather than split trials as opponents of capital punishment are demanding. He attacked as "fatuous" the argument that without special sentencing standards juries will reach verdicts motivated by bias or caprice. And he called the so-called bifurcated trial procedure employed in six states "essentially alien to American jurisprudence."

The high court has chosen two murder cases out of more than 100 capital cases on its docket for

oral argument on the issues of standard and split trials. Another frequently raised issue—whether executions have become "cruel and unusual punishment" forbidden by the Eighth Amendment—is not currently under consideration.

Mr. Griswold's position was expected in view of the contention of President Nixon and Attorney General John N. Mitchell that the death penalty should be retained as a crime deterrent. Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and the Johnson administration favored the abolition of capital punishment. There are no federal prisoners under death sentence and there have been no executions anywhere in the United States for more than three years.

Although the brief was predominantly restrained in tone on the volatile issue, Mr. Griswold was emphatic in supporting the juries' judgments about James E. Crumpton, 44, of Toledo, Ohio, and Dennis C. McGautha, 44, of Los Angeles.

Crumpton, he said, "embarked on a one-man interstate crime wave demonstrating extraordinary disregard for the law" before he killed his estranged wife at point-blank range with a stolen gun. The jury in McGautha's case took special care to determine that he, not his co-defendant, was the triggerman in a holdup in which a market proprietor was slain.

U.S. Communists Plan Legal Fund For Angela Davis

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (WP).—Communist party officials will organize a massive legal defense campaign to free Angela Davis, a spokesman said yesterday. He predicted millions of Americans would join in the movement.

"We view what is going on now as a historic frame-up," said Lew Diskin, chairman of the party in southern California. "Our attitude is that there is no court that can give her a fair trial."

Miss Davis, 26, a former University of California philosophy instructor, sought by federal and California authorities in connection with the killing of a judge and the kidnapping of three women jurors in a San Rafael, Calif., prisoner flight in August, was captured in New York by the FBI on Tuesday.

Franklin Alexander, chairman of the Che Lumumba Club of the Communist party of southern California, told a news conference yesterday that the original plan had been to launch a "dollar-for-Angela drive" to raise \$250,000 bail which he called "her ransom." However, the bail was revoked late Wednesday at Miss Davis's second arraignment in New York on the California charges.

Bacher to Retire

MONTREY, Calif., Oct. 16 (UPI).—Cmdr. Lloyd Bacher, 43, skipper of the spy ship Pueblo captured by North Korea, will retire from the Navy next year, an announcement from the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey said.

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Nuclear Fireworks and the UN

The almost simultaneous explosion of nuclear test devices in China, the Soviet Union and the United States presented an ominous, appropriate backdrop to the inauspicious opening of the 25th anniversary session of the United Nations here this week.

The Russian and American tests reflect the continuing nuclear arms race between the two major powers; they underscore the nuclear danger behind the Soviet-American impasse over the Middle East that has done so much to dampen the anniversary celebration. China's multi-megaton blast is another rude reminder that a government representing one-quarter of mankind cannot be safely ignored; it must be included in any international organization that hopes to play an effective role in promoting world peace and security.

After the birthday speeches are over, delegates to the 25th session must address themselves in more than words to these key issues—the arms race, the failure of peacekeeping in the Middle East and elsewhere, and the non-representation of mainland China.

Although the United States and the Soviet Union are primarily responsible for control-

ling their own nuclear competition at the hesitant SALT talks, lesser powers can help improve the climate for disarmament by hastening their own sometimes laggard ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty and by limiting their own acquisition of arms of all kinds.

But disarmament is a futile dream unless the world organization develops more effective measures to make and keep the peace. The coming General Assembly debate on the Middle East will present a crucial test of the ability of this international assembly to offer constructive proposals for peace rather than to serve as a forum with divisive propaganda and abuse.

With all this goes the need for achieving universal representation. The exclusion of Peking is a defect that can no longer be tolerated. The next 25 years could well be difficult with Mao's representatives in residence at Turtle Bay. But without them the United Nations cannot hope to move forward to the goal of world peace, a goal established in the Charter a quarter-century ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The President's Silence

The President's silence on the report of his own Commission on Campus Unrest invites the suspicion that Mr. Nixon prefers to let his party get maximum political mileage out of distortions of the "student issue."

The commission urged the President to "exercise his reconciling moral leadership" to keep campaigners from playing irresponsible politics with turmoil on the campus. But the administration's strategy is plainly built on fear rather than reconciliation. The Republican National Finance Committee is hawking a long-playing record of the divisive speeches by Vice-President Agnew, the President's campaigner in chief. Contrary to the commission's plea for healing words, that recorded party line gives high priority to Mr. Agnew's rhetoric on "Student Revolt" and "University Professors."

There is much evidence that the moderate majority on the campuses is groping for peace—not for an appeasement of jingoism and reaction, but for an alliance that per-

mits young and old to struggle out of the morass of violence and vindictiveness.

Joseph Rhodes, the graduate student whom Mr. Agnew so insultingly attacked when he was appointed to the commission, appealed to students this week to help stop the radical terrorists. Mr. Rhodes, predicting Mr. Nixon's support of the commission, said: "I think the President will rise to this situation. We must give him a chance... We must rally together."

To sell the confidence of young Americans for a mess of campaign oratory would merely stoke the fires of generational warfare. This is a high price even for political strategists and a prohibitive one for the President. Mr. Nixon is finding ample time for the campaign trail, even to unscheduled stops with the hardhats at construction sites. The time to endorse the commission's constructive and urgent appeal is now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Russia's Mideast Plan

If Israel were to withdraw from the east bank of the canal, and the United Nations were to fill the vacuum, keeping the two sides apart, reopening the waterway itself and policing it, then a de facto peace between Israel and Egypt would have been established. This would solve none of the fundamental problems, it would merely freeze the most acute. Egypt's objections can be predicted. Such an arrangement would leave the Palestinians in as hopeless a case as ever. Israel wants peace, not an arrangement, and the Jordanian government continues to hope desperately for a peace that will save the regime. The Russians would stay in Egypt and would indeed gain access to the Indian Ocean. The only, but powerful, argument in favor of the idea is the hopelessness of trying to find a permanent solution now. There is always something to be said for a truce as a preliminary in the search for settlement.

—From The Times (London).

Mrs. Meir and her colleagues are fully justified today in maintaining a hard line in reply to Soviet and Egyptian bad faith. But if in private talks there is any sign of accommodation on the Soviet and Egyptian side, it would be in Israel's long-term interest to try to get Dr. Jarring's (UN) mediation going again.

—From The Guardian (London).

Europe, U.S.S.R. and U.S.

American-Soviet cooperation, which is intended to prevent a direct clash, remains of a competitive nature. It is possible that the Soviets now fear the Chinese more than American imperialism. But the crisis of the American society, the bogging down in Vietnam and the slowing down of the U.S. armament effort have weakened the United States. The Brezhnev-Kosygin team may judge itself strong enough to keep Red China at bay without making concessions to the Americans. After all, the Europeans, the Germans as the French, show eagerness to place Western technology at the disposal of the Soviet Union and extol as successes their acceptance of demands that Moscow has been making for 25 years. The Europeans leave to the

Americans alone the task of containing Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean and drift toward a kind of neutralism without perhaps realizing it. How could the Soviets fail to be tempted to gather profits, less from their genius than from the disintegration of what was never a bloc and is hardly an alliance any longer?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

China and the World

China emerges from its isolation. Canada just announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking which would immediately entail a break with Taiwan. The event merely confirms a general tendency... Other countries already appear eager to follow the example given by Canada and by Britain and France long before it.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

The French-Soviet Accord

The French and Russians from now on will have regular consultations on major international problems. France remains faithful to the Atlantic Alliance. One may thus wonder why the Russians insisted so much on having these regular meetings organized. The most plausible assumption is that the leaders in the Kremlin wish to keep good relations with Paris, of which they appreciate the independence, in order to have one more card available on the international level, notably on the European level.

—From Paris-Jour.

The Aeroflot Incident

So Aeroflot, the mighty Russian civilian airline, has been hijacker-stung. It was bound to happen eventually. The Soviet airline bosses must surely have been worried stiff by the recent upsurge of hijackings. Operating a worldwide service, they have enemies galore. Most hijackings so far have been of a kind which Moscow could easily refrain from condemning, even tacitly approve. The more trouble in the capitalist world the better is their line. Russia has never been a member of ICAO, the UN body striving to frame international sanctions against hijacking—though the smaller Soviet-bloc countries are. Perhaps she will now join.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 17, 1895

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Another dreadful proof of the hatred which divides blacks from whites in the South has just been furnished by the lynching of a Negro, John Ellis, near here today. Ellis, who had confessed to the assault of a white girl, was on his way to jail early this morning, seized by an excited mob, brutally mutilated and then hanged.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 17, 1920

NEW YORK.—Government reports show that food is leading all necessities of life in the downward trend of prices. It is believed that the reductions mark the beginning of a permanent drop in the living cost. The level of prices has dropped 15 percent to 25 percent in all commodities, from payments to farmers to retail clothing.



The So-Called 'Great Nations'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—On the opening day of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations world peace organization in New York, the United States, the Soviet Union and Red China all resumed massive testing of nuclear weapons. This was said to be a "remarkable coincidence," for never before have the major nuclear powers tested their apocalyptic weapons on the same day, but it was more than that. It was a symbol of the age, of the preoccupation of the so-called "Great Nations" with military power, and of their indifference to the principles of the United Nations.

It would probably be wrong to assume that they planned it that way, or that they wanted to defy or rebuke the United Nations and its concept of the peaceful and reasonable settlement of international disputes. They simply didn't think about the irony and paradox of frustrating power at the moment when the UN was celebrating reason in the conduct of world affairs, and herein lies the tragedy of the international community.

The Basic Idea

The basic idea of the United Nations Charter was that the "Great Nations"—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, and France—would help set a standard for the other nations of the world. On this basis, they were established as the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, each with a veto over actions affecting the peace of the world.

From the beginning in the San Francisco conference it was doubt-

ed that these nations would be able to agree on the maintenance of world order under the principles of the United Nations Charter—and this doubt has been justified by their actions—but even the most cynical observers of the world scene never dreamed that the United States and the U.S.S.R., to say nothing of the nuclear China which is not a member of the UN, would mark the celebration of the United Nations' 25th anniversary by exploding their nuclear weapons.

Even a few short weeks ago it seemed likely that the leaders of the major powers would put aside their power struggles long enough to pay their respects to the principles of the United Nations on its 25th anniversary, and while in New York, talk privately with one another about how to bring peace to Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and how to help along the arms control conference in Vienna.

But Moscow's violation of the cease-fire agreement along the Suez Canal and President Nixon's dramatic demonstration of U.S. military power in the eastern Mediterranean changed all that. As a result, Soviet Premier Kosygin cancelled his plans to go to the United Nations, and in the process cancelled the opportunity to talk frankly about Nixon's latest peace offers in Indochina.

Facts of the World

A good argument can be made for the proposition that the terror of nuclear war rather than the principles of the United Nations is what is keeping the peace, but some day the major powers are going to have to talk privately to one another about keeping the peace and establishing some kind of order in the world, either through the United Nations or some other organization.

The major facts of the world, which both Washington and Moscow have to deal with, go beyond their differences on Vietnam, the Middle East, and Europe. Most of the human race lives outside the areas controlled by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Between a third and a half of the world's people suffer from hunger or malnutrition. The peoples of the underdeveloped world are the majority of the human race and are breeding faster than the peoples of the Soviet Union, the United States, or Western Europe. There are 100 million more illiterates in the world today than there were 20 years ago, bringing the total to about 800 million.

The increase in the numbers of the human family is terrifying. It is a menace to the United States, the Soviet Union, and all the other major industrial nations—much greater than the immediate conflicts in Indochina or the Middle East. And the question is when the major powers are really going to talk about these elemental questions of the future rather than about Suez, Saigon, Cairo and Jerusalem.

The 25th anniversary of the United Nations organization in New York was an opportunity for serious private talks on these larger questions, but it has been missed. Instead, the Big Powers are exploding nuclear bombs and dramatizing military power just when most thoughtful men have concluded that military power is no answer for anybody to the elemental problems of the human race.

California, for Instance

No Conservative Tide

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—If it is true, as often alleged, that California already is the nation's laboratory of conservatism, then a brief survey of the politics of that hazy state does not support the proposition that a great conservative tide is sweeping America.

This is despite the fact that, without exception, California political observers, from officeholders to reporters, expect conservative Gov. Ronald Reagan to be re-elected (although a few believe that high unemployment in California will make the race closer than it now seems). And it is not just because it now appears that a moderate Democrat, Representative John V. Tunney, can take the Senate seat held by George Murphy, another conservative.

There are other interesting factors—not the least of which is the strong campaign being waged by Wilson Riles for superintendent of public instruction. That is a non-partisan contest and Mr. Riles expresses no interest in other office; nevertheless, if he as a moderate and almost unknown black should defeat—even run close—to the well-known right-wing incumbent, Max Baer, the effect on California politics would be obvious.

Moreover, the gubernatorial campaign, many Democrats believe, will have a sort of de-facto effect. While they admit the tough and dogged campaigner Jess Unruh is waging against Mr. Reagan (Unruh is tearing some of the scales off Reagan's costume), one said, they nevertheless point out that Mr. Unruh's expected defeat would put down the last of the big names of the old Democratic party that dominated California in the early sixties and opened the way for a new, younger group of leaders attuned to the seventies.

GOP Outlook

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan—who has made a strong pledge that he will not seek a third term—will be something of a lame duck in his second term, with uncertain control of his legislative delegation. A struggle for the succession is possible between Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, legislative leader Robert Monagan and Evale Younger, the candidate for attorney general (assuming all are elected in 1970). Some also consider Mr. Nixon's close friend Robert Fitch a potential contender for the governorship.

There also is a reasonable prospect that the Democrats can either take over or deadlock the Cal-

ifornia Senate—an important matter since Mr. Reagan and his Republicans otherwise would have it all their own way in reauthorizing the state following the 1970 census. With only 20 of the 40 Senate seats at stake, and with the Republicans holding only a two-seat margin, expected Democratic victories in San Mateo, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino in southern California would give them at least a tie, and they could do better.

In fact, the vigor of the party in local and lesser state races is giving thoughtful Democrats the brightest hopes for the future. They believe that, as most on parties eventually do, they are escaping from the leaders and policies of the past; new candidates like Arden Gregorio, 38, who is favored to win the San Mateo Senate seat, bring with them new blood, new ideas and new managerial blood. All this is happening as the Republicans become more and more identified with an dependence on the policies and personality of their leader, Mr. Reagan.

Liberal Cast

The Democratic leaders emerging from this familiar process of political regeneration do not reflect a conservative trend. Edmund G. Brown Jr., son of the former governor, is expected to be elected secretary of state with little difficulty; some think an upset victory for Charles O'Brien over Mr. Younger for attorney general is at least possible. Mr. Tunney will certainly play a leading role. George Moscone, the dynamic state senator from liberal San Francisco, is building a statewide following. New talent is expected in the Legislature, and a number of more senior leaders—Senator Alan Cranston and Thomas Bradley, for instance—fit the mold of the emerging new party.

None of this is to belie the plain fact that, say, "law and order" or student dissent are volatile issues, here as elsewhere. It is also true that a new young California Democratic party could stumble over its first practical hurdles—putting together a new state or organization and finding a unified approach to the 1972 presidential campaign.

But the possibilities here do suggest that there is a lot more to American politics than Spil Agnew's simplistic notion that every so often everybody marches off right or left in historical lock-step.

Letters

Who Needs Liberation?

Mrs. Twarog, an American living in Munich, wrote in the Oct. 10-11 issue of the NYT, "With a marriage like this, who needs liberation?" She wrote as a wife, mother, and professional woman, to praise her ideal husband and tell us she does not need liberation. If you are happy with your marital status and home life, Mrs. Twarog, that is wonderful, but you could use a little liberation as far as your salary goes. As you yourself say, you do not (and cannot) receive the same salary in your profession as a man does. I assure you this is even if you do have the same output. This is in itself one of the symptoms of the inferior status of women.

I resent, for myself, my daughters and for all women, the fact that we are paid less for the same brains and abilities in the same occupations as men. No, I don't believe in bra-burning, man-hating or other extreme methods, which serve a purpose in attracting attention. I only feel that men in general, and our whole culture have created women as a separate, less important part of the species. I believe the Women's Liberation Movement is necessary to make men aware of their part in improving women's status, for without changing their outlook the movement cannot succeed.

HEATRICE DE MUYCKE KRIEGER, Hilversum, Holland.

Nobel Prizes

The selection of Alexander Solzhenitsyn as the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature is a gratifying blow against the oppressive Soviet Writers Union, but

the Swedish Academy does continue to play politics with its prize. This time many of us agree with the politics being played, but it is curiously done this time.

Solzhenitsyn is one of several living writers within the moral tradition of literature who is not worthy, but there are others—most notable among them, Vladimir Nabokov—who have done a great artistic service to the craft of writing itself. Again, the academy has chosen on the basis of ethics rather than aesthetics—to the despair of those who understand that it is one thing to write books of high moral purpose (noble though that may be) and quite another to write books that are original in literary style and important to the very concept of art.

This is the same old academy—hence its failure to recognize the genius and achievement of James Joyce.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Javea, Spain.

Americans Abroad

Defeat of Sen. Bayh's Equal College reform deprives American citizens resident outside of the United States of a chance to reclaim their franchise to vote for America's only national office. The present procedure of voting for electors on a state basis does not obviously make necessary some scale of residence. Yet, though deprived of their right to vote, American citizens domiciled abroad are obliged to pay U.S. income tax on certain foreign incomes.

What became of the 1776 phrase "No taxation without representation?"

ANDREW J. ALLENTUCK, Winnipeg, Canada.

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Rogers to Query Gromyko

2 Soviet Barges Still at Port In Cuba Worry U.S. Officials

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—U.S. officials said yesterday that the continuing presence of two Soviet barges in Cienfuegos harbor, Cuba, was causing concern here. Officials below the White House level, who declined to be identified, emphasized that the barges were of a type directly linked to the deployment of Soviet nuclear submarines. They declined to divulge details but intimated that the government had more information than it has released and that it

Solzhenitsyn Attacked by Soviet Agency

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, winner of this year's Nobel Prize for literature, was described by a Soviet press agency today as a mediocre writer whose "moral self-conciliatory" has played into the hands of anti-Soviet groups. The Novosti press agency, which specializes in distributing feature material abroad and for Soviet publication, said in an unsigned commentary that Tuesday but made available today that Western specialists committed "blasphemy" when they compared the Soviet novelist's works with those of the great names of Russian literature.

The commentary was the first to attack Mr. Solzhenitsyn personally. Up to now, Soviet reaction to the award has been limited to criticism of the Swedish Academy for playing "an unbecomingly game." The Novosti article indicates that at least some influential persons wanted a tougher response to the award. But the opinion of observers here is that Soviet authorities are still opposed to making a major issue out of the award and that they are unlikely to repeat the type of personal campaign waged against the late poet Boris I. Pasternak when he won the Nobel Prize in 1958.

World Acclaim
Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who has received world acclaim for his novels and is admired by many Soviet intellectuals, has had only one novel, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," printed here, as well as several short stories. His most recent works have been banned by Soviet censors because of their gloomy portrayal of Soviet life but have been published abroad.

Novosti said that it would not take long for "the widest strata of society to become convinced of the literary and political bankruptcy of that written by Solzhenitsyn."

"The tragedy, as a whole, is that Solzhenitsyn, who is an ordinary writer, once having donned dark glasses, deprived himself of the ability to see the whole multi-colored life of his country," Novosti said.

"A man with a morbid self-conciliatory, Solzhenitsyn yielded to the flattery of people who are not choosy in the means they use to struggle against the Soviet system," it said.

Comparison Is 'Fay'
Novosti said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn received a payment for his service to anti-Soviet groups "the ridiculous comparison of his writings with the creativity of leading Russian writers."

"Solzhenitsyn cannot but know that on literary grounds he stands lower than his Soviet contemporaries whose reactionary circles in the West and their publishing house keep silent about for fear of a truthful word and the moral force of real talent," it said.

Neither the Novosti commentary nor others made in recent days had indicated whether Soviet authorities will permit Mr. Solzhenitsyn, 51, to go to Stockholm on Dec. 10 to receive the \$78,000 award.

Ceausescu Visits Disneyland; First Red Ruler There

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Nicola Ceausescu, president of Romania, was honored last night at a private dinner after becoming the first Communist ruler to visit Disneyland.

Mr. Ceausescu, 52, arrived with his wife Elena at San Francisco International Airport after spending the day in Southern California. Before flying north on one of President Nixon's jets, Mr. Ceausescu visited Walt Disney's fantasy kingdom at Anaheim.

He is scheduled to appear before the United Nations General Assembly on Monday. He will confer with Mr. Nixon in Washington Oct. 26.

Mr. Ceausescu last night was a guest at a private dinner on the top floor of San Francisco's lobby at America Building.

Shirley Temple Black, a member of the U.S. delegation at the UN, accompanied Mr. Ceausescu on a late flight over the inland valleys of California today.

Russia Orbits Satellite
MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched Incomos-4, an unmanned satellite, to earth orbit to study solar radiation, the official Tass news agency said. It said East Germany and Czechoslovakia had contributed equipment for the new instrument.



FLIGHT VICTIMS—The pilot and radio operator of the Soviet airliner hijacked to Turkey recovering in a Trabzon hospital. The pilot (left) returned to Russia yesterday with the passengers, while the navigator was judged still too weak to travel.

Vatican, Czechs Investigate Ties

ROME, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Vatican and Czechoslovakia have initiated talks on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Czech Embassy said today.

A statement said that "representatives" of the Holy See and Czechoslovakia met this week to exchange information on the situation.

Pope Paul Names New Chamberlain

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 16 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today named Jean Cardinal Villot of France, Vatican secretary of state, to fill the office of chamberlain.

The post involves supervising the property and temporal rights of the Vatican, verifying the death of the pope and directing the conclave to choose a new pope. Cardinal Villot will remain secretary of state.

Germans Around World Gaining 'Immunity' From Antibiotics

By Sandra Blakeslee

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Drug-resistant bacteria—those that have developed a sort of immunity against common antibiotics—are on the increase throughout the world in human and animal populations.

Such bacteria are potentially dangerous to man because modern drugs might lose their ability to treat many diseases.

Because of this threat and because little is known about this phenomenon, scientists from 11 countries met here this week to discuss and debate the hazards, both real and potential. The meeting was sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences.

The problem, scientists said, is worldwide. As antibiotic drugs have come into widespread use, experience has shown that some bacteria can develop resistance to drug therapy. It has also been shown that bacterial resistance to one antibiotic can be extended to related antibiotics.

R. for Resistance
Furthermore, it is apparent that resistant strains of bacteria can pass on their ability to resist (called the R. for resistance, transfer factor) to other bacteria, ones that have never been exposed to antibiotics. In short, it seems that many antibiotics are losing their effectiveness because bacteria are

fighting back by developing "armies."

The phenomenon is increasingly evident in hospitals, where drug-resistant bacteria are common. Participants said, where drugs and bacteria proliferate, fighting it out so to speak. All agreed it is a serious problem.

But in another arena, where the bacteria vs. drug battle is also flourishing, scientists could not agree on the hazards. The controversy centers around the practice of feeding antibiotics to commercially raised animals, such as chickens, pigs and cows. Such practice is common in most industrialized nations.

It is estimated that 80 percent of the animal protein consumed in the United States comes from animals fed medicated feed during part or all of their lives.

The animals are fed antibiotics, in low but varying doses, for two reasons. Farmers have found that antibiotics stimulate growth in young animals, rendering them fatter, sleeker and more delicious. The exact reason for this occurs have not been determined.

Secondly, modern animal husbandry techniques require that animals be penned or cooped in massive numbers, for economic and handling advantages. But such crowded animals are more susceptible to epidemic diseases and so farmers feed them antibiotics to combat sub-clinical diseases. Farmers ward off diseases before they get a foothold.

It has been estimated that from 20 to 25 percent of all the antibiotics produced in this country are used in animals, both for feed and to treat actual diseases. This is a \$400 million market for drug manufacturers.

It also gives an economic advantage to animal producers. It has been estimated that breeders of chickens saved \$340 million from 1950 through 1965 by using antibiotics. Defenders of the practice argue that food prices are lower and there is enough food, even a surplus, because of it.

Critics of the practice ask what happens when an animal is raised on antibiotics, develops immunity to certain bacteria and then passes them on to humans, either as residues in food or through direct contact?

It is known that animals and men exchange many bacteria, some harmless and some pathogenic. Sometimes, through bad sanitation or incomplete cooking, bacteria stay on food and get into human systems. Food poisoning is one example of this occurrence.

If a human is infected with drug-resistant bacteria from an animal, critics maintain, two things might happen. First, the bacteria might be harmful to man and drug therapy might be useless or difficult to establish.

A second possibility, critics say, is that the bacteria might induce drug resistance in other bacteria found in man. It does not matter if the original bacteria from the animal are harmful or harmless, they say. They carry the R factor. And the resistance factor could take up residence in potentially harmful bacteria infecting the man. Thus, drugs would be less useful in combating disease in man.

Lithuanian Truck Driver

Soviet Hijacker Wanted Son Educated in a 'Free Country'

ISTANBUL, Oct. 16 (UPI).—A Lithuanian truck driver said today a desire to have his son educated in a "free country" led them to hijack a Soviet airliner to Turkey.

Instead, both faced extradition to Russia to stand trial for air piracy and murder.

The Soviet Union sent a second Aeroflot airliner to Trabzon, Turkey, today to pick up the 46 passengers and two of the five crew members of the hijacked plane.

One other crew member, a 21-year-old stewardess, was shot to death. The airliner's pilot and navigator were wounded in yesterday's hijack.

The two hijackers, Brazinkas Kurejevo, 46, and his son Algirdas, 18, remained in Turkey for questioning by police. The two sought political asylum, but sources close to the government said they likely would be sent back to the Soviet Union after "some time."

Kurejevo told authorities today, "I hijacked the plane to provide an education to my son in a free country."

3 Years' Planning
He said he had planned the hijacking for three years and that "I could not persuade my wife and daughter to join us."

A police official said some newspaper reports that the hijackers were Jewish were not correct. "They are definitely not Jews," he said.

The official said the hijackers had about \$6,300 in rubles and foreign currency, as well as "several addresses in the United States." He did not specify the addresses.

The Soviet Union has demanded "immediate extradition of the criminal murderers," the Soviet news agency Tass said. It sent to Turkey a three-man delegation which tried unsuccessfully to see Kurejevo and his son today.

The body of the stewardess, Nadezhda Kurichenko, was sent back aboard the Soviet airliner today. Turkish authorities said the hijacked An-24 turboprop plane would be returned later.

The wounded navigator remained in Turkey because he was judged too weak to make the trip after surgery for a bullet wound in the chest. The pilot, hit in the leg, returned with the passengers.

Authorities said Kurejevo admitted shooting the girl to death but explained it was an accident. "Shots were fired accidentally when the pilot started flipping the plane," he said.

Pilot Valery Adeyev said he sent the airliner into wild maneuvers in an attempt to upset the two hijackers when they tried to take over the plane.

The Turkish government today had no comment on Soviet demands for extradition of the two. But sources close to the government said that "only after the investigation in Trabzon ends and the Trabzon court rules on the incident can the Council of Ministers take a decision to extradite the hijackers to Russia."

"All these procedures will take some time," the sources said. "But the Council of Ministers will probably decide to extradite the hijackers."

Pompidou Gives Full Support To Fight to Save Environment

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou has breathed new life into France's fight to protect the environment by announcing a series of measures. Mr. Pompidou increased the budget for forests, parks and pollution control, and raised the priority on urban transportation.

He also made a timid cut into the Gordian knot which so often prevents good intentions from being translated into action—the question of who is going to pay. He said that the people of Paris would be called upon to "participate" in financing of the improvements in their area. But he did not spell out how.

Top of the List
Mr. Pompidou made his decisions at a meeting yesterday of cabinet members involved in domestic policy. At the top of the list, it was officially announced, came a 38-million-franc (\$8.9-million) budget increase for forests, parks and the cleanup of lakes and streams.

Apparently spurred by abnormally costly forest and brush fires on the Riviera early this month, President Pompidou set aside 10 million francs (\$1.8 million) for fire breaks, lookout towers, fire-fighting equipment and water-course improvements.

Fifteen million francs (\$3.7 million) more will be applied to the acquisition of public recreational forests near cities. In addition, three million francs (\$400,000) were set aside for new regional parks. France now has three regional and four national parks.

The water pollution projects would start in problem areas such as the Lot River in the southwest, and Lake Nantua in the Jura which is so clogged with red and green algae that its once famous trout have disappeared.

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U.S. Readying New Vaccine For Cholera

Disease Kills 27 in Istanbul

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—American bacteriologists have developed a new vaccine against cholera which they believe could effectively control and eradicate the dreaded disease still common in many underdeveloped countries.

Their hopes were raised by successful experiments on animals with a vaccine that counteracts the toxins created by cholera, rather than immunizing the body's organisms against cholera bacteria.

Dr. John Feeley, a member of the cholera committee of the National Institutes of Health, told a press conference here yesterday that experiments on student-researchers at the Institute and later on prison inmates in Texas and Maryland, will give preliminary evidence whether the new vaccine is as good as the early findings indicate.

Goal Is 90% Protection
The goal of the new vaccine, he said, is to give protection to 90 percent of those inoculated for a period of five years.

The vaccine now used affords protection to 30 to 90 percent of those inoculated, and for only three to six months.

He said that if the U.S. experiments are successful, a widespread vaccination program will be undertaken in East Pakistan in the autumn of 1971, in coordination with the South East Asia Treaty Organization cholera research center in Dacca.

There, he said, from 50,000 to 100,000 deaths will be given by the new vaccine to test its effectiveness in an area where cholera regularly strikes.

Turkey Cholera Toll 27
ISTANBUL, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Turkish Health Ministry moved one million doses of anti-cholera vaccine from Ankara to Istanbul today and confirmed that Turkey faces a possible epidemic of the El-Tor variant of the disease.

Doctors at Istanbul hospitals said the death toll from cholera rose to 27 today. They said more than 500 persons were hospitalized with cholera symptoms.

One doctor at the Istanbul University School of Medicine said that "whether the government discloses it or not, I believe we are facing a cholera epidemic."

Health Ministry spokesmen said authorities were considering closing all primary and secondary schools.

A big anti-cholera inoculation campaign was started among the three million population of Istanbul, Turkey's largest city.

A Health Ministry spokesman said the El-Tor cholera strain was "akin to types of cholera seen in Iran, Syria, Iraq and Tunisia, but it is quite different from the Asian type of cholera, which is the serious one."

Trial of American Opens in Budapest

BUDAPEST, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Frank Szappanos, director of a Cleveland radio station's Hungarian program, went on trial with 11 other persons yesterday charged with violating Hungary's currency laws.

Mr. Szappanos, 57, faces a possible prison term of five years. He was arrested at Budapest Airport on July 20. A subsequent indictment charged he recorded Hungarian songs and gypsy music in Budapest and paid the musicians with U.S. currency, thus bypassing the Hungarian National Bank.

Nerve System's Transmitters Tuned In by Nobel Winners

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—New compounds for potential use as anti-depressant drugs or for other purposes. It also provides the knowledge needed to design drugs specifically to act as anti-depressants.

The work of Sir Bernard Katz, the German-born British scientist who participated in the Nobel Prize, was focused on the electrical effects of another key transmitter, substance in the nervous system. This is the compound called acetylcholine. He demonstrated the manner in which the transmitter is released from nerve endings while at rest and when a nerve is actually firing.

This release is accomplished, not one molecule at a time, or in a steady stream, but in packets of molecules of the transmitter substance. Until the nerve fires, only a few packets at a time, at most, are released. When the nerve fires, many are released.

An expert said the difference was much like the contrast between being pecked with one or two or a few grapes—and being hit with many grapes at once.

This clarification of the means by which acetylcholine is released from nerve endings has given other scientists the platform from which to begin other studies more directly related to health and disease.

2 More Members
Of Romania Ballet Missing in Greece
SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 16 (AP).—Two more members of the Bucharest State Ballet were reported missing here last night as their Romanian troupe left for home today after a series of performances at a local festival.

This brought to three the number of disappearances within three days. A 21-year-old dancer has been missing since Tuesday.

Police said two members of the ballet, a male pianist identified only as Manole and a dancer named as Natalia Bredenscu, 24, failed to appear at the group's final performance yesterday.

The 104-member ballet arrived here Monday. A day later, police reported the disappearance of Mrs. Marika Pitlos. Mrs. Pitlos is said to be married to a Romanian dancer of Greek origin, who is reported to be on a tour with another branch of the ballet somewhere in West Europe.

Hungarians Cancel Visit
SALONIKA, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—The Hungarian State Opera Ballet company has canceled its appearances here, which were due to begin tomorrow.

Related to Adrenaline
Chemically, nor-adrenaline is closely related to adrenaline—also known as epinephrine—the emergency hormones the body produces in abundance when a person is angry, afraid or in the throes of physical exertion.

Through Dr. Von Euler's work and that which has followed it, scientists know that nor-adrenaline is a nerve impulse transmitter substance in the peripheral nerves—those outside the brain. There is evidence that it has the role of transmitter in brain nerve cells, too, but that evidence is not yet generally considered conclusive.

When Dr. Axelrod's work showed the two key mechanisms for disposing of nor-adrenaline activity, it became possible to study the effects of drugs on these two mechanisms as well as the derangements of nor-adrenaline use in some mental conditions.

Nor-Adrenaline Shortage
For example, a specialist said, a person suffering from a severe depressive state, seems to have a shortage of available nor-adrenaline. Anti-depressant drugs may cope with this by inhibiting the uptake mechanism, thus leaving the chemical in action longer.

Thus, the basic research concerning nerve impulse transmission provides the rationale for screening.

Poet Tvardovsky Reported Dying

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP).—Alexander Tvardovsky, a distinguished Soviet poet and one of the literary liberals to suffer at the hands of Soviet censors, was reported tonight to be dying of lung cancer.

A friend said Mr. Tvardovsky suffered a cerebral hemorrhage four days ago and that the doctors have since discovered advanced cancer in his lungs.

"They say he can only last two more days," said a friend.

Mr. Tvardovsky, 60, was ousted from the editorial board of the liberal magazine Novy Mir (New World) in February.

Maurer Condition 'Good'

VIENNA, Oct. 16 (AP).—A report by the Romanian Health Ministry said today the condition of Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer, who was injured in a car accident 11 days ago was "now good."

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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ART MARKET

An Auction to Be Held In a French Chateau

By Souren Melikian
PARIS, Oct. 16.—Everything about the sale of the contents of the Chateau de Sauvage, to be held Sunday and Monday, might have been calculated to put the potential buyers coming from Paris into the right kind of mood.

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First they will drive down through Rambouillet, a pleasant little town southwest of Paris. The sales begin Sunday at 2 p.m. and the catalog's creators have thoughtfully printed a map on the frontpiece showing the route through Rambouillet with a rather insistent arrow pointing at the Hotel du Grand Veneur, a posh place to lunch.

The sight of the chateau itself should improve any mood. You don't just walk into the Chateau Sauvage. You first stroll about the rolling parkland. If you don't fancy the parc à la française laid out in geometrical patterns with boxwood along every patch of lawn, you can choose the parc à l'anglaise at the back of the chateau.

The chateau's facade, in mid-17th-century French style, is quite solemn. By the time the visitor reaches the threshold, he feels he is the personal guest of a French nobleman.

If the potential buyer still proves insensitive to his surroundings, the sale's organizers have thought of a way to get under the skin of the most stubborn materialist: Every one of the 390 lots is to be sold as it stands in its own lived-in setting.

The goods themselves do not all come up to one's bright expectations. In some ways, the chateau comes closer to the ideal of a 20th-century French interior decorator's attempt at recapturing the atmosphere of the Louis XV period than to the genuine aristocratic family seats of the period that have come down to us more or less intact.

The paneling has been scraped to bring out the natural color of the wood, which doesn't fit 18th-century standards. The objects themselves are at times surprising; at the bottom of the staircase is a pleasing Spanish travel coffer, an improbable object in a French chateau. There are a couple of Ming period rooster figures on the chimneypiece in the entrance hall; these objects are even more unlikely in an old-school setting of the French provinces. They are collectors' pieces, the kind that Europe started buying late in the 19th century.

The most remarkable part of the sale consists of the 50-odd objects said to be of Russian, Finnish or Baltic provenance. Until recently it was difficult to find buyers in France for almost any kind of foreign furniture except English pieces. Then, about three years ago, Venetian furniture of the rococo period became fashionable. Now, though prices remain well below those of French furniture, foreign furniture has a ready market. However, Central European furniture—and even more so Russian furniture—is virtually unknown.

An octagonal vase of the kuan-yao type was knocked



Rembrandt's "Portrait of an Officer," circa 1634.

down at \$226,000 last Monday at Christie's sale of Chinese ceramics. This was more than twice the previous world record for a Chinese pottery and an exceptional price for an object of any category. This does not mean that the market of Chinese art has undergone an unexpected change overnight. The vase itself was so much out of the ordinary as to warrant any price. Above all, it was once part of the Chinese imperial collection bearing the label "Yu No. 751" and must have been looted from the palace in Peking in 1860 when so many of the most treasured belongings of China were stolen by Western soldiers. With its thick light greenish blue glaze, it typifies the class of Chinese porcelain of the Sung period (13th century) most admired by Easterners.

Other records were broken at Sotheby's with the sale of the Arturo Lopez-Willshaw collection. Again this one included objects which had once belonged to royal collections. The two sales go a long way to prove that new factors such as glamour due to reasons external to art as such are now playing a considerably greater role than they were only a couple of years ago.

A Rembrandt to be sold on Oct. 22 at Parke-Bernet will probably break another record. The painting, "Portrait of an Officer," datable circa 1634, measures about 24 by 17 inches and is the property of Miss R. Wilson. It is accepted as a Rembrandt by the leading Dutch authority on Rembrandt, Dr. Horst Gerson.

Paris Art Taking Aim At Viewer's Solar Plexus

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 16.—An old man lies naked on a bare mattress, manacled to his bed in an empty room. He has—well, he has—been beaten by the guards of this mental institution who prudently use a piece of soap stuffed in a sock for this purpose because, it leaves no bruises. A filthy bedpan lies on the floor. This old man is committed there for the rest of his life.

We can look at him through a grating in the door, and we can also see his thoughts floating just above him: he is thinking of an old man naked on a bare mattress and manacled to his bed.

Edward Kienholz, 43, who once worked in a mental institution, assembled this tableau to vent his indignation at the way patients were treated there. It is typical of the work of this artist, its qualities and faults and the sort of message it conveys.

Ten such tableaux or environments are now on display at the Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 9 Rue Berriery, until Nov. 16.

The figure of the old man was moulded from a real person. Simply his head has been replaced by a fishbowl in which, in the original conception at least, some goldfish can be seen swimming. The man, his mattress, and almost all the stage properties are covered with treacherous drobbings of varnish that convey an impression of filth.

Kienholz aims for the viewer's ethical solar plexus. There is in general a tragic gravity about the subjects he chooses that momentarily makes one forget the medium through which they are expressed. Callous indifference in human relations, anesthetized despair are among the familiar facts of our society, and that is what Kienholz factually conveys to the viewer of his complex warworks for Ash Wednesday.

Surrealist Vocabulary

Kienholz's work incorporates a good deal of the surrealist vocabulary and makes liberal use of all the depressing hideous objects that clutter up the seediest sort of flea market, along with skulls, bones and stuffed animals. But the impact of his work depends considerably (although to a varying degree) upon anecdotal elements surrounding each piece. And this makes them modern counterparts of the melodramatic tableaux de morgue of the late 19th century, in the style of J. Garnier's "Constat d'Adultère," reproduced above.

The expressive generality of a work of art is proportionate to



J. Garnier's "Constat d'Adultère."

the degree that it rises above the anecdote of its material, because that is its most perishable element. And that is where Kienholz runs into difficulties. He has inherited the strong American pragmatic bent. His works are utilitarian on a social level. But the range of response it affords us is in fact limited: we can reject the work or the evil it portrays. Or we can reject both.

Which is why, no matter how powerful the first impact may be, there is little further dialogue possible on a second encounter. The simple answer "Yes" or "No" has pretty much exhausted the vital potential of the work.

Kienholz himself does not flaunt any exorbitant pretensions concerning his work. When I referred to it as art, he shrugged matter of factly and replied, "If you want to call it art..."

And what is art in his view?

"Art," he says, "art is anybody's guess."

I would prefer to say: Art is anybody's choice. Because that puts a responsibility both on the artist and on the viewer. There is no art in any objective and absolute sense, only in a subjective and relative sense. And that is why it has to be a choice rather than a guess.

Kienholz's tableaux are so named after the staged and costumed frozen charades he saw in churches and barns during his childhood in farm country in the state of Washington.

Among the subjects he has chosen to represent in all their metaphysical grimness is the story of a celebrated Las Vegas brothel, and the (original) Beany, a Los Angeles bar. The Beany in particular has been turned into something mortally claustrophobic. As you walk in you are assaulted by the noisy chatter, the clatter of plates, the music. You edge through the plastic mummies



From "The State Hospital" by Kienholz.

standing around or sitting at the bar and reach a table where you can sit down yourself. Looking around you see that all the characters have clocks instead of faces.

Here as elsewhere the obsessive and obtruding theme is implacable time and inescapable death. Kienholz wants to force the viewer to face these highly unpleasant facts, and he goes about it vigorously.

"This is the knowledge, repressed within us, that starts shooting 'up' scarily into awareness about the time we are 30," he says. And his words say about the same thing. But they go no further. In order to go further the artist must use a much subtler and spiritually more elusive language. He must reveal how he copes with these fears—if this is to be his theme. The visitor may respond to the subjects—the naked old

man, beaten and bound, the skeletal old lady, waiting to die with memories like a million around her neck—with emotions such as anger or fear. But this does not appreciably broaden his spiritual world provided he already knows that he is roused to anger if a helpless old man is beaten or a child is murdered.

He may respond of course but the work is nonetheless a sermon, hence propaganda. The case is honorable, the subject call for gravity, the awareness they try to impose on the viewer is a vital necessity. They have an immediate massive impact that is achieved at the cost of being one-dimensional. And finally, though our own emotions stand revealed, and though we can understand that Kienholz is "against sin," (read: brutality, indifference, etc.), and preoccupied with death, we do not really know how he comes to terms with either.

Around the Paris Galleries

Cargaleiro, Galerie Beno d'Inceli, 43 Rue de Valenciennes, to Nov. 22.

Manuel Cargaleiro's small format gouaches have a definite originality about them, the fruit of a remarkably judicious talent. They tickle the eye with the sort of coloristic refinement you find in Persian miniatures. They are abstracts just on the point of turning into a garden. They are decorative and yet refuse to be straggled off as merely decorative. They are precious without being manicured, and though an occasional piece may

be a bit pale and conventional, the exhibition as a whole is on a highly civilized level.

Kienholz, Watercolor, Galerie Yves Lambert, 15 Rue de Valenciennes, to Oct. 31.

This exhibition coincides with an important display of tableaux by Kienholz at the Centre National d'Art Contemporain (see above). It consists of 25 neatly lettered signs, carefully framed and signed with the artist's name and thumbprint. The signs start at "for \$300.00" and work their way up to "for \$250.00." Each

frame is exchangeable for money at face value. A similar exhibition in New York last year included works for \$1.00 and up to "for \$10,000" and sold well, I understand. It may be viewed as an essay on the meaning of money—and you can't even consider yourself a spendthrift fool for buying one, because the value will no doubt increase. So we appear to reach the point of contact between art and stamp collecting.

Hansky, Galerie Arnaud, 112 Blvd. Saint-Germain, to Nov. 7. Hansky keeps a picture frame as a system of reference for his wooden constructions that are like jigsaw decompositions of space. Irregular geometric patterns, multiple surfaces, curved elements, spheres that hang within the frames are part of the austere vocabulary used in his predominantly monochrome works.

Jackin, Galerie Stadler, 51 Rue de Seine, to Nov. 14. Just Jackin takes extra large photographs, mostly of women and imposed them on superimposed sheets of transparent plastic to create the impression of multiple levels. Other notions are also used. Very good.

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ملکنا من الوطن

Theater in London

Elizabeth I Perfectly Portrayed

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Robert Bolt's "Vivat Vivat Regina" at the Piccadilly received much praise when it was seen at the Chichester Festival earlier this year and obviously deserved every word of it. It contains an imperishable performance, as near perfect as anything we're likely to see, by Eileen Atkins as Elizabeth I.

The play is a clever but somewhat contrived juxtaposition of the lives of those royal rivals, Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots. Elizabeth is shown as cautious, deliberately limiting her own fulfillment for that of her country, and shrivelling in the process until in her moment of triumph—the execution of Mary—she is an empty, loveless husk.

Mary, on the other hand, is impulsive, reckless, and spendthrift with her emotions and her sovereignty, finally embracing death with as much joy as her many lovers. Sarah Miles manages Mary's wilfulness, her

superior and sudden changes of mood, but her motivating sexuality is mentioned rather than displayed.

The play is a three-hour-long chronicle, but director Peter Dews rarely lets the tension flag, swiftly changing the scene from Scotland to England on an ingenious and beautiful set designed by Carl Toms. Sometimes, there is a certain dryness about Mr. Bolt's dialogue, and he has chosen to show both women only in their public roles, as royal figures surrounded by courtiers. It has not the moral force of his "A Man for All Seasons," but it is a dignified and splendid achievement—and there is Mrs. Atkins, magnificently queening it over the British stage. Long may she reign. Long may it run.

"Life Down, I Think I Love You" at the Strand is the first British musical to be written under the influence of "Hair." But it is a youth-musical with middle-aged spread and harden-

ing of the arteries, likely to lie down and die any moment. Its author, 22-year-old Ceredig Davies, tries to turn the impatient vitality and vigor of the young against themselves, using rock song and discotheque dancing to show the futility of student protest.

With someone bursting into song every few minutes, his talent for melody and lyrics is stretched thin, and the occasional dialogue is so banal and basic that it sounds as if the cast are reciting the stage directions. Our hero is a homosexual student, something introduced by Mr. Davies with conscious daring, as if he has just discovered alternative sex. In protest against a college lock-out, he tries to blow up a radio transmitter, fails to do any damage, and loses his boy friend to his sister. In an attempt at a multi-media show, every now and then a screen is lowered on-stage and what looks like home movies are shown of members of the cast walking moodily down dim streets, or running lyrically in slow motion, appropriately through acres of corn.

Young and experimental theater that actually succeeds will be on show shortly at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloan Square, in "Come Together," a remarkable three-week season that encompasses plays, happenings, and pop concerts. It opens Wednesday.

There will be 20 shows in three weeks, including "The Other Company's" "The Journey," an enthralling and unique experiment in participation for an audience of 15, "The Freehold," highly regarded version of "Antigone" and the Anarchic People Show. Some of the groups are unpredictable performers, but no one plays safe. It is exciting theater, well worth approaching.

Other new plays of note in London:

"Forward, Up Your End," a musical by Kenneth Hill and Len Newberry, directed by Joan Littlewood at the Theatre Royal. At its lunatic best, the funniest play in London.

"The Jockey Club Stakes," by William Douglas-Home at the Vaudeville. Amusing for those with an interest in horse-racing and who think the Jockey Club is worth preserving.

"A Bequest to the Nation," by Terence Rattigan at the Haymarket Theatre. A disappointing play about Lord Nelson with a consolation: Zoe Caldwell playing a bawdy Emma Hamilton.

Opera in Paris

'The Damnation of Faust': Keeping the Franchise Alive

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Paris Opéra played Berlioz at the Palais des Sports the other night, and Berlioz lost.

Actually, this paraphrase of a famous critical wisecrack is entirely fair either to the Opéra or to Berlioz. With the Opéra's home closed for a whole season and with the management and personnel locked in a bitter war of attrition over new labor agreements, the Maurice Béjart production of "The Damnation of Faust" that opened a one-month season in the sports arena was more a makeshift attempt to keep the franchise alive than the serious opening of an opera season.

Béjart originally did this production for the Opéra in 1964, and as with so much that he does, it was both controversial and successful—to the point that Berlioz's "dramatic legend" was doing as brisk a business at the Palais Garnier for a while as Gounod's popular treatment of the same theme.

Béjart succeeded with this musically dramatic but untheatrical work by using choreography to extend the static central characters visually—with dancers representing the "vision" of Marguerite and the "real" of Faust—and by finding concrete theatrical ideas for Berlioz's more elusive musical ones. Some of them, like the stomping SS types of the Marche Hongroise, miss the target, and Faust's infernal horse-ride with Mephisto is downright laughable, but it is

probably the least static "Damnation" ever to be put on a stage.

Scheduling the "Damnation" for the Palais des Sports may have seemed like a good way to keep both singers and dancers busy, but the unaccustomed circumstances defeated the project. The orchestra was elevated behind the stage requiring a second conductor to coordinate matters between conductor Pierre Dervaux and the stage—not always successfully. The crude lighting was too harsh for some of Béjart's ideas, and the lack of normal stage equipment meant that others had to be dropped entirely.

Christiane Vlassi, Jean-Pierre Bonnetous and Cyril Atanasoff carried out the principal dancing roles with style. Of the singers, only the young bass Roger Soyer acted like a man in a theater, singing Mephistopheles with power and polish and projecting the role entirely by his own scenic presence. Neither Jane Rhodes nor Albert Lance were particularly happy vocal condition as Marguerite and Faust.

Hotbed of Modern Music At Théâtre de la Ville

PARIS, Oct. 16.—For a little more than a week beginning Monday, the Théâtre de la Ville will become a hotbed of contemporary music for the Journées de Musique Contemporaine. Eight days of performances will be devoted to four composers, with six first performances and 15 French or European premières on the program.

Besides two concerts most days at the theater, at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m., film and record programs are scheduled at 2:30 p.m. at the Musée d'Art Moderne, and discussions with (or about) each composer are scheduled for 11 p.m. in the theater foyer.

Monday and Tuesday are devoted to Pierre Boulez, the only one of the four composers not scheduled to be on hand in person, with several of his major works including "Le Marteau sans Maître" and

"Eclat." The following two days are devoted to Sylvano Bussotti, with several first performances in France and the world premiere of his "Pièces de Chair" by the Ensemble Ars Nova.

Friday and Saturday concentrate on the works of Luis de Pablo, including the first performances of "Tamano Natural" and "Quasi una Fantasia," a commission of the Gulbenkian Foundation.

Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 26-27, are all John Cage, beginning at 12:30 p.m. on Monday at the Cinéma-théâtre Française with a showing of films about Cage, and winding up the following day from 6:30 to 11 p.m. at Pavillon 9 of the Halles de Baltard with a marathon spectacle entitled "Musiciens."

The public performances will be supplemented by radio programs on the France-Musique and France-Culture networks.

Christie's Debut At Rome Auction Nets \$1.2 Million

ROME, Oct. 16 (AP)—Christie's of London sold 173 paintings for a total of \$1.2 million last night, in what it considered a disappointing auction debut in Rome.

A painting by Jacopo Bassano, "The Adoration of the Shepherds," brought the highest bid of \$224,000.

A Botticelli, a 14th-century crucifixion, and a painting by Jacob Jordaens failed to reach a sufficient price and were withdrawn from the sale.



The buyers were happy with the ready-to-wear showings in Florence. Some examples include André Laug's graceful maxi, at left, Christiane Bailly's dress and floppy hat for Missoni, center, and Caumont's trend-setting low-pleated gown.

The Message from Florence: Freedom in Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE, Oct. 16.—The key fashion word is freedom—as the Florence spring and summer ready-to-wear collections, which ended yesterday, amply demonstrated. There was something for everybody.

Some 82 houses paraded their capsule collections at the Palazzo Pitti but behind the fashion chaos, serious business was conducted at the Palazzo Strozzi by the various manufacturers. It was confusing at times, but several strong trends

surfaced. Here are the outstanding ones:

Pants are on the wane. Knickers are taking over. There's still a lot of gypsy, peasant and Indian around but they are still pleasant because they are young, cool and pretty. The sportive look is it and even evening coats are tailored like raincoats. The chemise dress, long-waisted and low-pleated, was everybody's favorite.

Patchwork of Flowers

As usual, the Italians produced marvelous silks with the favorite print a patchwork

of flowers. Their textured knits also put the Italians far ahead of everybody. There were boots galore, including many matching the outfits but the Italians also showed that the long skirts can be worn with delicate shoes light in feeling and with definitely higher heels.

Pop fashions, which we owe to King's Road and which Yves Saint-Laurent picked up in his last collection, were also looming on the horizon but it takes a lot of doing in order not to make them look vulgar.

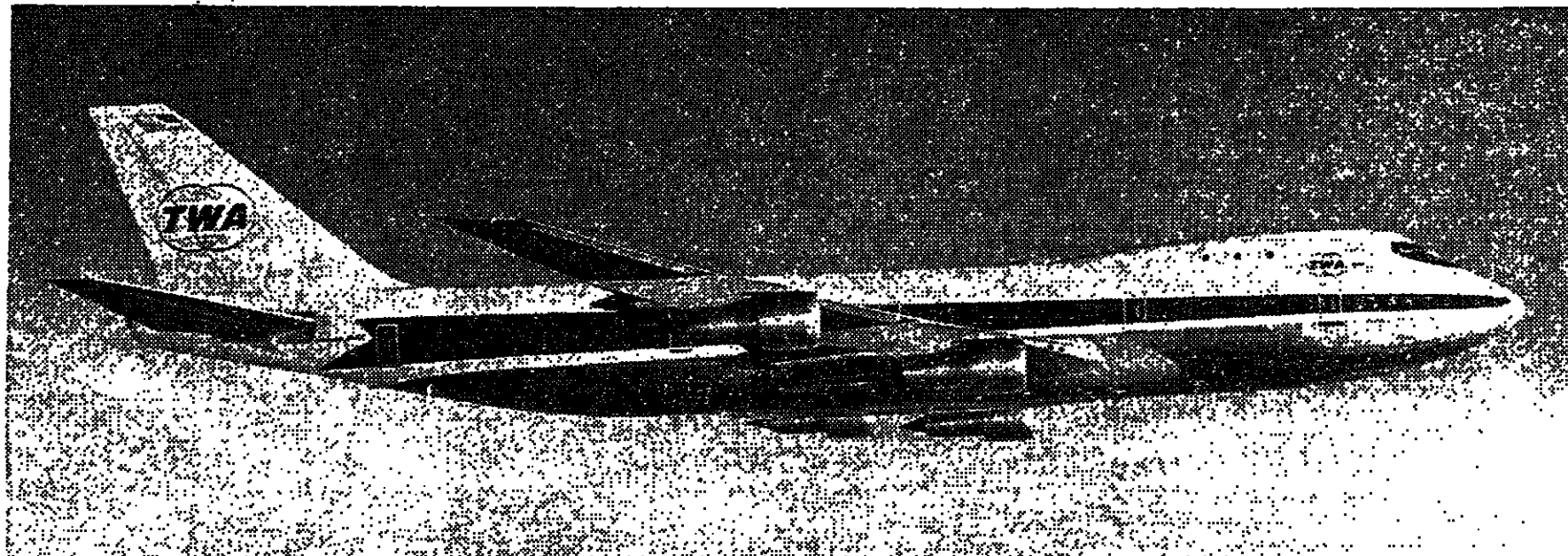
Retrospective we had too—1825, 1930 and even 1950. Shorts,

like those Deanna Durbin used to wear on her bicycle, were back for those who just can't give up the mini. But on the whole, the look was long, long, long.

Some of the best collections were designed by foreigners—Ken Scott of Indiana, Tiziani (real name, Evan Williams, from Texas) and French Caumont and André Laug in the high fashion ready-to-wear. In the boutiques and knitwear, Graziella Fontana (Italian but she learned the trade in Paris), French J.P. Morin and especially Christiane Bailly had re-

markable collections, combining French design with Italian technique.

International buyers were happy. "The Italians have done the long look very well," said Irene Satz, fashion co-ordinator for Ohrbach's, New York. "The Italian market may be more interesting than the French one this season," was the comment of Carolyn Wiener, of Holt Renshaw, Canada. As for Fred Salem, owner of Marie Martine, Paris, he found Florence an ideal market for his new cruise boutique which he is opening in January.



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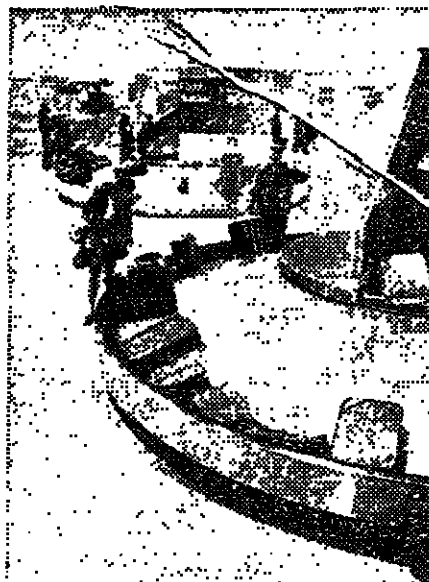
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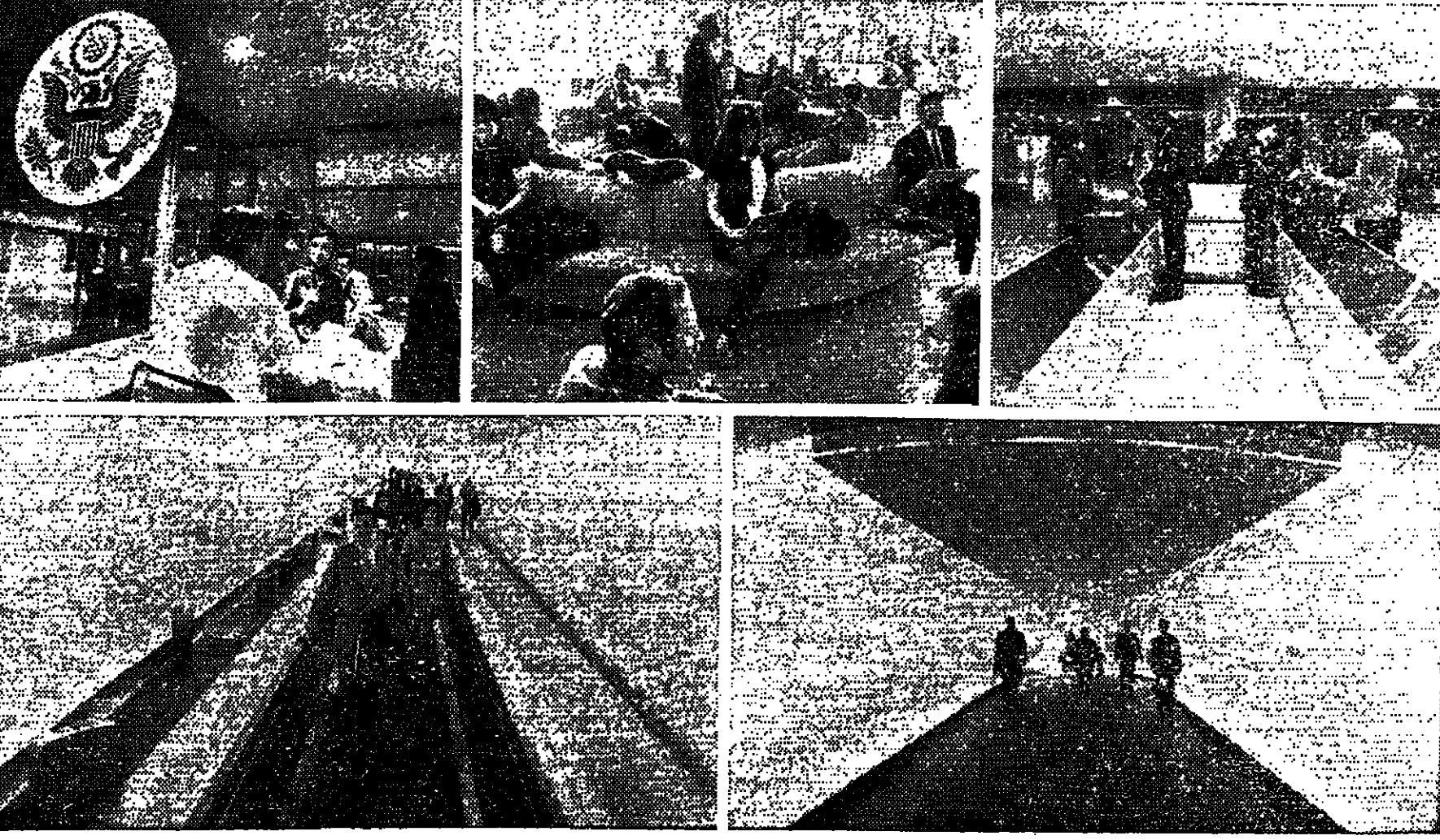
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Shell Agrees To Pay Libya Higher Taxes

Posted Price Increase Follows Industry Move

LONDON, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The Shell Oil group today came into line with other major companies operating in Libya, agreeing to a higher tax rate and a hike in the posted price for Libyan crude oil, the company said today.

The posted price is increased by 30 cents to \$2.53 a barrel retroactive to Sept. 1. It will rise an additional two cents a barrel annually until 1975.

A statement said the settlement calls for an increase in the base income tax rate to 54 percent from 50 percent and a rise in the artificially high posted price of Libyan crude oil which is used to calculate tax and royalty payments of this government.

Was Lone Holdout

Shell is a member of the Opec consortium in Libya. Its three U.S. partners in Opec agreed to higher posted prices last month, leaving Shell the lone holdout in the industry-wide move.

The other Opec partners are Conoco, Amstar and Marathon.

At the end of September, British Petroleum, Standard New Jersey (Esso), and Texaco all reached agreement on paying more to Libya, following the lead of independent Occidental Petroleum, which settled with Libya in early September.

The big groups producing Iraqi crude oil also announced price hikes at the end of September for Iraqi oil lifted from Bagdad, Mediterranean pipeline terminals.

These included Shell, which at that stage had not agreed to higher prices for Libyan crude.

Supranational EEC Plan Submitted

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Proposals for transforming the Common Market into a highly centralized economic and political unit were sent to the community's Council of Ministers today.

Explaining the proposals, Pierre Werner, head of the committee that drafted them, noted their "enormous political significance."

Mr. Werner, prime minister of Luxembourg, told a luncheon meeting here that he expects the report to generate "controversy and discussion."

"Economic and monetary union," the report states, "means that the principal economic policy decisions will be taken at the community level and that the necessary powers will be transferred... to the community."

It adds that such a union "would thus appear to be a ferment for the development of a political union."

The Council of Ministers is scheduled to discuss the report next month.

The general lines of the report, which was commissioned by the EEC heads of state almost a year ago, were unveiled earlier this month. Today, the report was published in full in Brussels and discussed here in detail by its author.

Plan's Outlines

The report outlines a plan to have by 1980 a monetary union with freely convertible currencies and irrevocably fixed parities without fluctuations among member countries' money, free capital movements, and a central body to administer monetary policy. It also speaks of the desire to exchange national currencies into a community-wide money to "guarantee the irreversibility of the undertaking."

Economic union would involve common decision-making for budget policy and short and medium-term tax policies, a common tax system, and harmonized policies regarding financial markets.

Under this plan, member states would discuss their budget pro-

Werner Outlines New Proposals

By Carl Gewirtz

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Fed Slowing Money Supply Growth Rate

Aims at Expanding At a Moderate Rate

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve appeared during the last two weeks to take up some of the slack that had developed in its moderately easy credit policy, banking data published yesterday showed.

There was no evidence, however, that the central bank was doing anything more than trying carefully to control credit expansion so as not to be too liberal in supplying funds to the economy.

The so-called monetary aggregates, which measure the availability of money in the economy, generally showed slower rates of growth than had been the pattern several weeks ago.

Meanwhile, business loans at large New York City banks registered a very large decline in the week ended Oct. 7, pointing up a sluggish demand for loans that has been typical for several months.

These loans, adjusted for transfers of loans between banks and their parent holding companies in connection with commercial paper transactions, slumped \$438 million. This brought the decline since mid-year to \$1.02 billion, in contrast with an advance in the comparable 1969 period of \$944 million.

The banking statistics, which a week earlier had shown the first "five reserve" position of the nation's banks since mid-1968, registered a swing back to a net deficit of \$411 million.

The money supply averaged \$206.4 billion in the four weeks ended Oct. 7 and the annual rate of growth stands now at 4.7 percent over the last three months, compared with 3.5 percent over six months.

The New York banks' outstanding certificates of deposit climbed \$223 million in the week ended Wednesday while they reduced their borrowing in the Eurodollar market by a daily average of \$79 million.

Comsat and AT&T to Create A Communications System

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT)—An agreement is expected to be announced next week that would create the nation's first domestic telecommunications system splicing together both space and ground facilities.

The system would mesh the land lines of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. with a \$100 million satellite system to be launched and operated by Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat) for AT&T.

Under the plan, Comsat would launch two large satellites equipped with powerful new relay equipment capable of transmitting, for example, all the volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica in little more than a second.

If used for television, each satellite would be able to transmit 24 channels at a time. The satellites will also be able to carry between 10,000 to 14,000 voice messages at a time.

AT&T and Comsat are expected to announce their agreement on Monday. The accord would have to be approved by the Federal Communications Commission, which is believed to be favorable to the idea.

Plans call for the satellite communications system to be in operation 30 months after FCC approval. It will serve the American mainland and possibly part of Alaska, but not Hawaii, with telephone, teletype and television relays.

It is believed that the satellite system will be the first to be used exclusively for the domestic purposes of one country. The Soviet Union has announced that it planned such a system, but it is not believed to be in operation.

Canada also has expressed its intention to start such a system.

Communications sources here also said that Comsat intends to develop a second system similar to the one it will operate for AT&T, but available to other users. It would use much of the same equipment.

Western Union Telegraph Co. has filed an application to set up a satellite communications system, and other companies have expressed interest.

Prices Ease On Big Board; Volume Firm

Brokers Cite Clouded Economic Outlook

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT)—After two days of gains, prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower today in listless trading.

With declines outnumbering advances by a ratio of 2-to-1, Big Board turnover showed virtually no change from the previous day.

Both blue chips and the glamour issues participated in the downward trend.

The Jones Industrial average closed at 763.35, down 1.59 and the lowest level of the day.

Standard & Poor's 500 was off 0.37 at 84.28 and the NYSE index slipped 0.25 at 45.98.

Among the stocks that suffered losses during the session were those in the office equipment, petroleum, steel and automotive industries. No major groups resisted the decline, although there were spotty increases of fractional amounts in certain areas.

Big Block Activity Off

Big block transactions dropped significantly from yesterday's level, even though total volume edged up by 50,000 shares to 11.30 million shares.

Some analysts noted that the stock slide came as a result of a stock slide in the list following the spurt of the previous two days. Investors were said to be awaiting a definite trend to the third-quarter earnings reports.

Brokers also pointed out that reports from Hot Springs, Va., where the Business Council is meeting, indicate a feeling that there will be no quick ending of the strike against General Motors.

While overall optimism was expressed over the course of the economy, many council members believe that the upturn will be gradual throughout most of 1971.

Comsat Declares Dividend

Only two of the 15 most active issues managed to finish on the upside. One was Standard Oil of New Jersey, which gained 5/8 to 69 7/8; the other was Comsat, up 1/8 to 49 1/2.

Comsat has declared its first dividend of 12 1/2 cents a share and reported an advance in third-quarter net to 43 cents a share from 14 cents a share.

Losses in the office equipment group, like those in all of the categories, were largely fractional.

Addressograph-Multigraph fell 3/4 to 29 1/8, Honeywell dropped 1/8 to 21 1/2 and Sperry Rand fell 3/4 to 25 1/4.

Oil issues were also weak led by Kerr-McGee, down 3/4 to 101 1/4. Mobil was off 1/2 to 53 3/4 and Standard Oil of Indiana was down 1/4 to 50 1/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices were lower in light trading. The index gave up 0.15 at 23.39.

Equity Funding, the most active issue, lost 2 to 24 3/4. Asamer Oil was off 1 1/8 at 14 1/2.

Soviet Union Planning to Open Trade-Aid Bank in W. Germany

Bonn, Oct. 16 (NYT)—The Soviet Union is planning to open a bank in West Germany to foster trade between the two countries, it was disclosed today.

Bonn government sources said the Soviet Trade Mission had already begun sounding out the Economics Ministry on the project.

The bank would presumably function like the Moscow Narodny Bank opened in London before World War II to expedite trade between the Soviet Union and Britain.

However, the West Germans believe the new entity would be a subsidiary of the Soviet State Foreign Trade Bank.

The West Germans said the bank, to be situated in Frankfurt or around Bonn, would probably assist in deals such as the large-scale truck-factory project that the Soviet Union wishes to purchase from a Western consortium under the possible leadership of Daimler-Benz.

Consultation Needed

In addition, consultations with the EEC would be obligatory before a member could make major changes in economic policies. The Council of Ministers would meet at least three times a year and would establish community-wide economic policy, particularly as affected by the members' proposed budgets.

It would also act on harmonizing indirect taxation and aligning national policies to limit the differences in the rate of inflation among members.

After 1974, assuming successful modification of the Community's basic treaty, lighter harmonization of policy is urged, including the joint management of international monetary reserves.

By 1980, the report envisages having created a center for economic policy decision-making and a community central banking system, modeled on the Federal Reserve System of the United States.

The decision-making center would be responsible to an elected European Parliament, a hitherto nonexistent group of national legislators who meet periodically in Strasbourg.

Mr. Vesco said that IOS will report losses in both the third and fourth quarters of this year, but in the first six months, the company showed a loss of \$38 million. He said redemptions of shares had declined, but could not say whether the net cash outflow, which plunged the company into its crisis, has been halted.

Mr. Slater also said he hopes to clear up IOS's problems with the Securities & Exchange Commission so that the company can offer its services in this country. Although confessing that he is not familiar with the situation, he said "ultimately I'd like to get the business straightened out so IOS can do business in the United States just as it does in other parts of the world."

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Company Reports

(Continued from Page 9, Col. 6)

Allis Chalmers			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	14.1	14.8	12.4
Per Share	1.12	1.21	1.01
American Bakeries			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	1.65	1.09	0.71
Per Share	0.53	0.43	0.31
Campbell Taggart Assoc. Bakeries			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	7.17	5.67	4.17
Per Share	3.21	2.53	1.87
Anchor Hocking Corp.			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	4.90	5.34	4.70
Per Share	0.70	0.77	0.70
Avon Products			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	20.99	16.02	12.30
Per Share	0.36	0.32	0.28
Black and Decker Mfg.			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	19.5	17.6	15.9
Per Share	1.74	1.59	1.45
Caterpillar Tractor			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	42.31	31.40	25.90
Per Share	0.75	0.55	0.45
Consolidated Freightways			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	9.92	11.69	10.83
Per Share	0.40	0.77	0.77
Parker-Hannifin Corp.			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	4.37	10.35	7.77
Per Share	0.77	1.86	1.36
Reeves Brothers			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	39.94	36.35	32.83
Per Share	0.83	0.82	0.74
Super Value Stores			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	188.8	155.0	128.4
Per Share	0.32	0.28	0.24
Southern California Edison			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	31.55	28.07	24.50
Per Share	0.96	0.83	0.71
De Soto Inc.			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	58.9	60.4	53.8
Per Share	0.30	0.42	0.37
Diamond Shamrock			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	14.11	13.8	12.8
Per Share	0.44	0.43	0.40
Warner and Swasey			
Revenue (millions)	1970	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	41.91	40.60	34.04
Per Share	1.22	1.27	1.07

* Consolidated Freightways attributed all of its 1970 sales drop and most of the third-quarter profit decline to a 13-week strike which closed a truck-making plant.

Crown Cork and Seal

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969 1968

Profits (millions) 108.0 95.3 85.3

Per Share 0.32 0.28 0.24

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969 1968

Profits (millions) 58.9 60.4 53.8

Per Share 0.30 0.42 0.37

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st.	High	Low	Last	Chge.	High	Low	Div.	in %	100	First	High	Low	Last	Chge.	High	Low	Div.	in %	100					

solid, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	Euramerica International Limited
FNGB Eurosecurities S.A.	Finacor The First Boston Corporation
Frankfurt & Co.	Gutzwiller Bunzger Securities Limited
R. Henriques jr.	Hambros Bank Limited
Frank-Unie N.V.	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson Limited
van, Loeb & Co. International	Kurwait Investment Company S.A.E.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Lybch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriters Limited	Model, Roland & Co., Limited
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to concentrate on application analysis, systems specification, customer consultation and promotion of digital control systems to the process industries.

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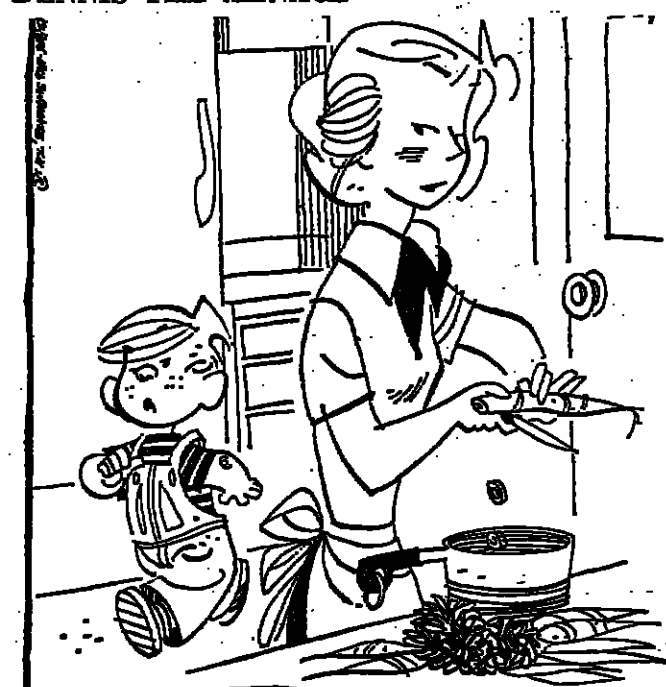
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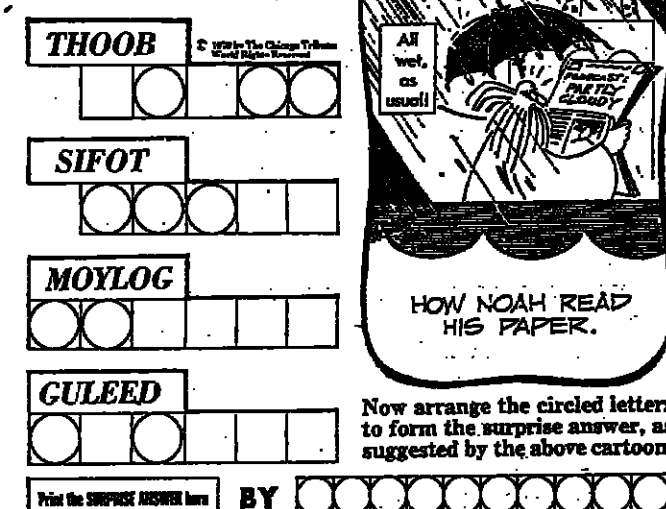


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SHAW

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Selected from his writings by Stanley Weintraub,
Waybright & Talley. 355 pp. \$10.

BELLOC

A Biographical Anthology

Edited by Herbert van Thal. Knopf. 386 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW (1856-1950), and Hilaire Belloc (1870-1953) were contemporaries, and it's a pity they never struck up an enduring correspondence; what disputations volumes it would have filled! The Irish Puritan from Dublin and the Roman Catholic from Paris lived most of their long lives in London, disagreeing about almost everything—Christianity, socialism, the Boer War, the eating of animal flesh, and Prussians. Both had a hard time getting started on their literary careers. Both were staggeringly prolific in a variety of forms. Both were brilliant talkers and sloppy political thinkers. Both are likely to be remembered best for that portion of their work they would have considered subordinate: Shaw for his music and dramatic criticism and his prefaces; Belloc for his stories and verses for children.

Neither wrote a formal autobiography, which omission Stanley Weintraub and Herbert van Thal seek to rectify by stitching together fragments, essays and, in Mr. van Thal's instance, quotations from letters and selections from books. In both cases, the result is less a sampler than a quilt of quirks, compulsions, opinions, obsessions—to warm one during the long cold night of wretched prose that is upon us.

Mr. Weintraub, an indefatigable Shavian, has been here before, with a similar stitch that took Shaw from his birth to 1898 (JHT, Aug. 23, 1969). Volume II begins with Shaw discussing "The Devil's Disciple" and "Cleopatra." It goes on to Darwin and "creative evolution," Don Juan and the famous Vedrenne-Baker Court Theatre season of 1904-1907, censorship ("The nation's morals are like its teeth: the more it hurts to touch them"), and Rodin's bust. It includes a marvelous portrait of Beer-bohm Tree, an absorbing account of Shaw's activities in World War I, and a poignant remembrance of Cecil Chesterton (G.K. Chesterton's brother; Belloc's ally, dead in the trenches).

Then there are the great years of "Heartbreak House," "Back to Methuselah" and "Saint Joan"; a retrospective look at Fabianism; speculations on the metaphysical ("every grade of human intelligence can be civilized by providing it with a frame of reference peculiar to its mental capacity, and called a religion"); notes on drama that should be tacked to Richard Schechner's skull; a tour of the Soviet Union that mostly mindless agitprop; a instructions for his funeral; a beaste he never ate we mourn him).

Much is missing in "Shaw as Mr. Weintraub admits: marriage, his disgraceful be with totalitarianism, what anything) he had to say ab the holocaust. Mr. Weintra offers as an extension a spirit of autobiography," mising he wants to present v Shaw that Shaw himself "war ed the world to see, and member." That's not go enough, because it asks u accept the "fashionable mas the reputation" by which Sh was never taken in, "havi manufactured it myself." Neve theless, there isn't a page this book that fails to intrig and delight.

Mr. van Thal faces a mo imposing task. How mer Americans have read Hila Belloc's satirical novels, b biographies of the leadin figures in the French Revoluti on, his attack on socialis ("The Servile State," whic proposed a return to mediav guilds), or "Europe and t Faith"? We tend to think Belloc's wit, and to give children his "Cautionary Vers and "The Bad Child's Book Beasts." Or, perhaps, we h been moved by his extranary travelogue-cum-pilgrima "The Path to Rome."

Yet pro-Fabian anti-by anian Belloc wrote as well Shaw. He had a kee historical imagination. To r his oddly sympathetic (to Catholic conservative) port of Mirabeau, Robespierre, Danton is to learn things B and Carlyle never knew or got to mention. Evelyn W owed him a literary debt; Ham F. Buckley Jr. has trying for years to imitat style; he was one of the i wis in the English langu and he suffers, like Roy Ca bell, from a neglect that s more rooted in ideological i in literary taste.

"Belloc" is a useful in duction to the variety of man. It is not a substanc his books, nor is it a subst for Robert Spaight's aim definitive "Life." By repres ing every facet of Bell talent, it fails to sound depths of any individual asp. But it is a virtuous anthol for it obliges all but the tin ed and the poor-spirited to l themselves to the library f more, more, more.

Mr. Leonard is a boo reviewer for The New Yor Times.

